### VIRGINIA'S RESOURCES.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BAILWAY KARLY HISTORY AND FINAL COMPLETION

PRESENT FINANCIAL

Pay - Scenery and Mountains,

Mines and Agriculture of

West Virginia. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., September, 1875. \( \)
As the holders of the fifteen or twenty millions of first mortgage bonds on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad are pressing foreclosure in the courts enterprise. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, like the Eric, has an eventful history. It is hardly worth while to go back thirty years to its first struggle for an existence among the railroad en-terprises of the State. It will serve our present purpose to say it has two distinct decades—the

d. represented by Virginia, and the new, repre-

sented by New York and what is regarded by Vir-ginians as foreign capital. Many persons say their interests have never worked in perfect har ashed this road by piecemeal from Richmond up to Covington, at the foot of the Alleghany mounginia Central, and during the war performed service in transporting troops for the Confederate Government of equal importance to those rendered by the Baltimore and Ohio to the Federal. This Virginia Central road was regarded by Virginians as a stupendous undertaking and they were justly proud of it. In pushing it as far as Covington, it is estimated that more than \$14,000,000 were expended, notwithstanding much of the work was done with slave labor. The State, of course, bore its full proportion. To say that these millions were sunk would have been nearer the truth. The engineering achievements, as well as the costly character of the work necessary to carry the road over the Bine Ridge mountains, will always re-

boulders forming walls, and what in a distance had the appearance of arches, looking fresh and new, and as if they were the work of human hands. Very soon we had indications of coal, and then coal cropping out on the mountain sides, then coal mining in all its activity. The mountains along this New River Canon abound with coal—cannel, splint and bituminous—of the finest quality. I noticed that the mountains decreased gradually in height as you proceed West, the best indication of this being the length of the shoots at the different coal mines on the road.

find purchasers for. He would not be particular whether they were in the Confederate or Union army during the war. He wants money, and has no particular use for his mountains. The rock formations here are of the most grand and imposing character. The mountains seem broken into narrow, deep gorges, through which the river cuts its way hundreds of feet below the road track. A few miles below New river forms a junction with the Kanawha, which tumbles down rapidly through a deep and narrow gorge of rocks, worn into fantastic shapes. A bridge across one of these deep gorges carried us across and down the west side of the Kanawha river to the falls, where another gorge occurs, and the water rushes down thirty-five feet.

There is a new, bright and cheerful hotel at Kanawha Falls, kebt by a New Yorker, where you can get an excellent dinner, with fruits, pastry, and tea and coffee, and all for seventy-five cents. Provisions are cheap and living made casy in the Kanawha valley. A mechanic can get good board for two dollars and fifty cents a week, and no charge for washing.

They don't make fast time on the Chesapeake and Ohlo railroad. The managers say it would not pay them to run fast. It was half-past three o'clock, we had run one hundred and forty-three miles since eight o'clock, and were opposite Charleston, the former capital of West Virginia. We had come through a country where literally everything was on end, and very little in the shape of farming was to be seen until we reached Kanawha Falls. Along the New River Canon little else in the shape of habitations than the rude log cabins of the mountaineers were to be seen. And here and there one of these stood in his doorway gazing at us with wondering eyes as as we speed along. Yet I was informed that be yond these mountain tops, on both sides of us, were fertile lands, on which wheat and tobacco were raised in large quantities. But these products, I am serry to say, have not yet found an outlet to market over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which seems somewhat

THE ALMANAC ALL WRONG

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I met an Irish gentleman on the train a day or two ago. He had been prospecting in the New River country for coal and timber land, and had bought an almanac to tell him what time the sun rore and set. "Why, sir," raid he, "the sun does not rise nor set here at the time fixed in the almanac. It is an hour wrong at both ends." The people, too, in this section of West Virginia are as distinctive in character and habits from the old or East Virginians as the Georgians and South Carolinians were before the war. They are taller, broad-shouldered, and broad-minded, a more vigoreus and hardy race, foud of speculation and excitement. The poorer classes, however, are, like most mountaineers, a shiftless set, living chiefly by hunting. They are very ignorant and have no use for a schoolunster. A gentleman engaged in getting out oak timber here told me that he had at one time sixty-two of these mountaineers on his pay-roll, and only five of them could write their names. A small portion of the Peabody fund might do the children of these poor people some good.

A pretty good story is told of a member of the

fund might do the children of these poor people some good.

A pretty good story is told of a member of the West Virginia Legislature from Clay county, illustrative of the features of the county. Clay is a small, round top county, tucked up in the northwest corner of the State, and is famous for its deer and bear-hunting grounds. There are in all, so the story goes, one hundred and sixty voters in Clay county, and she produces tobacco enough to give each voter ten jounds, as his yearly ration. But Clay county is entitled to a representative, and, regularly as the new year comes, sends an odd and very eccentric character to represent her. Let us call him John Flanigan. John is, so far as imbibling goes, a pocket edition of a United States Senator I have in my mind's eve. So many of the voters, he says, got "shot-off" during the war, that it now costs him less by one third to supply them with whisky on election day. Like —, John has no great respect for what he calls scholarly men. He says Clay county only has two of them, and that they spread themselves all over her, and are too proud even to hunt for a living. A member from a county with more top surface than Clay, and several schools where grammar and arithmetic were taught, made some very unkind remarks in a speech about the size and population of Clay county on one occasion. This browert the Hon. John to his feet. some very unkind remarks in a speech about the size and population of Clay county on one occasion. This brought the Hon. John to his feet. Indeed, he never lost an opportunity to talk. He admitted that the county he had the hone to represent was not full of people born with books in their hands and silver spoons in their mouths, but he would bet the gentleman a hogshead of leaf tobacco, and put the price of it in the Spenker's hands, that if Clay county were measured up and down from base to summit she would spread over two such counties as he represented. The offer was not accepted. F. C. A.

### STARVING POOR OF NEW YORK. The Morgue-Ghastly Treatment of the Dead-A New Enoch Arden-Letter from New

New York Cirv, October 16, 1875, [Correspondence of the National Republican.]
New York is the same busy place, and has been so often described in a general way that it is almost unnecessary to attempt to describe it again, but I will give a few facts not often known to the but I will give a few facts not often known to the non-resident. Hundreds of thousands of strangers visit this city annually, but a very few of that number ever see the abodes of the poor, where disease, starvation and death hold high carnival. The night of the first day I announced my intention of offering my services to those who were in need of a physician I was summoned at 4 a. m. to follow a strange person through narrow by-ways and fogy streets, to give relief to a dying infant. I was unarmed, and the stranger might have led me to a den of thieves and murderers; but such was not the case. After ascending rickety stairs, we entered a room, (which I call a "combination room," as it is a skitchen, dining-room, chamber, parlor, nursery, cellar and laundry.) The countenances of the inmates indicated starvation, but they loved their child. I attended the little one, furnished the medicines, and returned to my room meditating upon the sufferings of the poor. Shortly afterward I was called to see another dying infant in Greenwich street. I hurried thither, entered a very small room, the total amount of furniture consisting of two beds and two cradles. On each bed sat everal Italian men smoking physe, twa women sitting on the floor, and two infants in the cribs; in one was the sick infant. The largest man of the party informed me, in Italian accent, that the child had "inlant choiers." The apartment was more like a gypsy encampment than a house of New York city. There is at present dreadful suffering among the poor, and it is predicted by all that it will be more dreadful the coming winter. Tenement houses are more peculiar to New York than any other city, and the average tenement for the poor is about as filthy a thing as one can imagine. It is no wonder that disease thrives in those piaces, where filth generates every contagious and infectious malady. Another place not usually visited by strangers is the Morvue. Its somber mame sungests its charaction in the remains of "One more uniquituale, Weary of breath." non-resident. Hundreds of thousands of strangers

# "One more unfortunate, Weary of breath, Rashly importunate. Gone to her death."

Weary of breath.

Rashly importunate.

Gone to her ceath."

Who knows, Campbell says, but what those hands might yet be prone to deeds of mercy. Every week bodies are brought, bullet or knife pierced, or with skull crushed, having been pleked up from the rivers, or from some unfrequented place. Some are claimed by relatives and friends, and others are registered as unknown. Strangers visiting the city form the unknown class. Perchance they show a well-filled pocket-book in the presence of some villain, who entices him to an unfrequented pier at night; the stranger's pockets are rilled; a struggle ensues—a splash in the water, and all is over. A few days after a body is picked up, is unknown, and the verdict of the coroner's jury is, "Found drowned."

When a body is brought to the Morgue, it is stripped of its clothing, placed on a marble slab, and a rubber blanket covers all but the head and face, which parts are left uncovered to let relatives and friends recognize it. A stream of cold water is kept running on the body all the time to preserve it for several days. The clothing, with any marks on the body and the particulars of finding it are carrielly stowed away, and a photograph is taken of the deceased to be hung up on the walls of the Morgue, where it may be seen by every visitor for several months. The unclaimed bodies are laken by the medical colleges. We have had a sensation here in the shape of a real Enoch Arden. Many years ago a salesman of a down-town house disappeared, leaving a wife. He turned up last week, but not like the original Enoch, he made himself known to his wife and again disappeared as suddenly as he original Enoch, he made himself known. Hapid transit is an all absorber dely him, and assert that he has no authority to remove them. How the maister will terminate is not yet known. Hapid transit is an all absorber dely him, and assert that he has no authority to remove them. How the maister will the mass of the fashions, as a walk down Broadway last Saturday convinced me that the winter

A writer says: Absinthe drinking is becoming such a science among the students in Paris that such a science among the students in Paris that "professors of absintbe" have sprung up to instruct the young ideas as to the proper mode of imbibing this favorite beverage. A regular course of lectures is given, and we find that there are seven different ways to mix the absinthe. First comes the Husarde—this is to pour out the water in three equal quantities: then the Parisicane—adding the water drop by drop; beat the Purce-equal quantities of absinthe and water poured out simultaneously. Fourthly, we have the Amezone—similar to the Husarde, with the addition of two spoonfuls of soup de gomme; the Vichy—a third of absinthe, a third of orgest, and a third of water; the Hourgeoise—exactly like the preceding, only substituting emissite for orgest; and lastly, Vichs—confisting of pure absinthe with a few drops of brandy.

full-length portrait of General Thomas, has been visiting relatives in Brooklyn for a couple of weeks, painting a portrait of a New York gensieman well known in literary and artistic circles. Miss Ransom is now in Cleveland, Ohio. She will reopen her studio in Washington for the winter on the 1st of November.

In a Roman newspaper we find a dispatch from Malvern, England, recording the happy fact that Madame Dahlgren has presented her hasband with a son, the said husband being United States contail general to Italy. When they return to Rome Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren will hold receptions on Tuesday evenings, at 9 o'clock. CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THEY FELT AT TRIPOLI

THE PASHA'S OBSTINACY AND AMERICAN DIGNITY

RECOGNITION OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

PAIRING OFF IN THE DEPARTMENTS Appointments by the President - National Banks Security Bonds-

Army and Navy News - Financial-Promotions.

Surgeon L. A. Edwards, U. S. A., has been re-lieved from duty in the military division of the Atlantic, ordered to Philadelphia, and upon ar-rival there to report by letter to the Surgeon General.

The following consular officers have been recognized by the President: Franceis Lavigne, consular agent of France at Memphis, Tenn.; Gabriel De Sibourg, vice consul of France at Rehmond, Va.; Salvador De Mendonca, consul of Brazil at Baltimore.

Branded Cigar Boxes. The Attorney General, to whom was referred the question as to whether the law permits the use of a cigar box into which the marks required by law have not been burned with a branding from, decides that such boxes cannot be used.

Promotions. The following promotions in the navy have been

made: Ensigns Wm. P. Clason, Charles F. Emmerick, Wm. M. Irwin and A. J. Dabney te be masters; Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield to be paymaster; Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett to be passed assistant pay-The balances in the Treasury Department at the close of business Saturday were as follows: Currency, 46,716,765; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, 822,690; coin, 870,472,506; including coin certificates, 812,775,600; outstanding legal tenders, 8373,941, 124.

Boatswains Jasper Coghlan and Wm. Jones Boatswains Jasper Coghlan and Wm. Jones ordered to appear before the retiring board; Salimaker John Roddy ordered to the naval station at Leggue Island, Pa., in place of Salimaker T. C. Herbert, detached from that station and placed on waiting orders. The orders of Lieutenant Commander B. P. Lamberton to the Colorado have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the Boston navy yard. The orders of Cadet Engineer H. T. Cleaver to the Plymouth have also been revoked and he has been placed on sick leave.

The amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as The amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, \$368,857,-212; and for depositis, \$18,782,200. National bank notes received for redemption last week, \$3,381,-962. National bank notes outstanding, \$340,813,-776, of which \$2,640,000 is in national gold bank notes. Custom receipts Saturday, \$600,277,-96; for the month, \$5,763,873,90; for the fiscal year, \$60,000,712 80. Internal revenue receipts Saturday, \$30,007,712 80. Internal revenue receipts Saturday, \$30,404,433,57, for the month, \$5,202,684,47; for the fiscal year, \$33,731,791.18. Legal tender ship ments during the week ending Saturday, \$3,730,-900.

Society gossip mentions that the early winter will witness the resignation of several fair women will witness the resignation of several fair women in the service of their Uncle Samuel. They resign his favors to engage in another service which shall last through all the changing years and administrations. We have the names of a number of these ladies, who are scattered promiseuously in different bureaus of the various Departments, but for good and sufficient reason it is well that their wishes in opposition to a public announcement of their future intentions shall be kept out of print. Two of them, however, will be furnished from the office of the light-house board, the internal revenue bureau will sive another.

Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Henry W. Denison to be interpreter to the consulate of the United States at Kanngawa, Japan; Henry M. Lynch, collector of internal revenue nineteenth district of Pennsylvania; George B. Chamberlain, supervisor of internal revenue; Thomas J. Mitchell, of Illinois, to be agent for Indians at the Milk River Agency in Montana; Wm. Bagley, of Oregon, to be agent for Indians of the Tilets Agency in Oregon, vice James H. Fairchild, resigned; James H. Hastings, of Michigan, agent for the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency in Dakota, vice John J. Saville, resigned; David W. Litchenthaler, of Oregon, to be register of the land office at La Granda, Oregon; Jeremiah D. Hyde, of Collifornia, to be register of the land office at Oldifornia Renjamin R. Bonner to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri.

Our Recent Tripoli Trouble.

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The Government is advised that the prompt steps taken to compel the authorities at Tripoli to make reparation to the American consul has called forth congratulations from the representatives of all the foreign governments stailoned at that piace. The firmness shown in this matter will, in the opinion of these representatives, greatly strengthen the standing of our Government in that quarter and will make our flag more respected and feared. The official report says that the authorities at Tripoli at first positively refused to spologize or make any reparation for the insult to the American consul, and miniatined this attitude until the arrival of the second American man-of-war. Then the insult was viewed in an entirely different light, and they though it best not to invite a conflict. The Pasha suddenly changed his demeanor, and agreed to punish the persons who invaded the American consulate, to suspend the two judges who acted so outrageously towards Mr. Vidal, the American consul, and to apologize for the insult given. These three requirements were subsequently compiled with, the spology of the Pasha being regarded as very satisfactory, not only by the ranking naval officers of the two men-of-war, but by the foreign consuls present.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Speech of General Albright on the Demo-

cratic Financial Plank. Upon the invitation of the Carbon county conrention to address it upon the issues of the campaign, Gen. Charles Albright spoke as follows: The Democratic promise of

GREENBACK BANKING IS A FALLACY, and must result in repudiation and the dertruction of the best business enterprises of the country, for two reasons:

1. The constitution is a bar, the Supreme Court having decided that the greenback issue was only constitutional as a war measure, and Congress, with a view of ultimate resumption, limited the issue to \$400,000,000, and the non-interest-bearing promises of the Government have never exceeded this amount.

The Democratic party in its tenth resolution,

The Democratic party in its tenth resolution, as passed at Erie, use the following language: 
"Demand the extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States may respectfully prescribe, and no paper money, except such as may be issued directly and upon the faith of the Federal Government," etc.

This is a proposition to bank upon greenbacks, and involves the destruction of the present banking capital of the country, and thereupon a contraction of the currency equal to the national bank circulation, and has no expansion in it, as promised by the Democratic party. To increase the volume of greenbacks will not strengthen the credit of the nation, nor hasten the day of specie payment upon \$400,000,000 you will be less able to do it upon six or eight hundred millions, provided you were to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes.

TO RESUME SPECIE FATMENT

TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENT

tional bank notes.

TO RESUME SPECIE FAYMENT
you must get the volume of greenbacks under
the control of the United States Treasury. How
does the Democratic party propose to get the
volume of greenbacks enlarged? I know of but
two ways:

1. To increase the expenditures over and above
the revenue of the Government, which in the end
involves an increase of taxation and the debt, to
which the Republican party is opposed, and the
Democratic party pretends to be.

The other pian would be to exchange greenbacks for bonds. This no sensible man would do,
when the difference between a greenback dollar
and a dollar represented by bond is at least 30
cents. The premium on the bonds is about fifteen
per cent, and the discount on the greenback is
the same, which makes the value of the bond 30
cents less than that of the greenback. To increase their value.

Men would not bank on greenbacks would not increase their value.

Men would not bank on greenbacks by exchanging bends for them, and before you could get
bonds for greenbacks the Government would have
to repudiate the terms upon which the bonds are
payable, and that would be so perfidious a breach
of national faith and honor that the credit of the
nation would be absolutely destroyed, and it
would not promote banking or the ineresse of the
volume of the currency, by and from which basiness could be relieved or encouraged, even supposing that banking upon the Democratic greenback basis could ultimately be inaugurated. In
the meantime the national banks would be driven
out of existence, and a contraction of the currency
would follow, and business men with banks would
have to go into liquidatioe. A bank would return its circuisation to the United States Treasury,
and receive its bonds deposited for circulation
back again. The business men with bank,
would

BE COMPELLED TO PAY THEM THE COMPSILED TO PAY THEM
to meet the demands of the depositors, thus compelling persons who borrowed money when it was
plenty to pay it when source and dear; because
with destruction of banks you force the business
of the country to be done upon the \$400,000,000 of
greenbacks. This would bring about such severe
contraction as to produce almost universal bankruptcy. Take our own/town, for instance, where
we have a national banking capital of \$550,000,
while the accommodation to business men is at

The Demecratic party in its seventh plank says:
"Seventh. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretolore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatening bankrupicy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of people, and not by destroying them." THIS IS A PALSE PREMISE.

THIS IS A FALSE PREMISE.

There has been no contraction of the currency by the Republican party. On the other hand, it authorized an increase. Before the Forty-third Congress the banking capital of the country was limited and distributed to States and Territories according to wealth and population, but many of the States did not take their proportion, and it was afterwards alloted to States that had more than they were first entitled to. Afterwards some of the Western and Southern States complained that they were embarrassed for the want of more banking capital, and the law of the lath of January last was therefore passed, making banking free, just as much so as mining, manufacturing, merchandising or farming. Men can go into banking if they have the money to buy the bonds to deporit for circulation, if they want to. Without money or credit men can embark in no business.

The law just referred to provides that greenbacks shall be retired at the rate of 50 per cent. for every 100 per cent. of banking capital, until the volume of greenbacks is reduced to \$500,000,000,000 and lar reduction in that direction ceases, and the expansion of paper money through the banking system will be regulated by the necessities of business and trade. The object of reducing the volume of greenbacks to \$500,000,000 is

TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO RESUME specie payments, and to make its paper promises worth, in standard value, exactly what their face purports to be. It is to be borne in mind here that the national banks are compelled to redeem their notes in greenbacks or coin. With a volume of greenbacks of \$200,000,000, it is believed by our best financiers that \$150,000,000 will be held by the banks for redemption, and that the Government can resume specie payments with \$150,000,000 of gold, certainly with \$200,000,000. When you get the volume of greenbacks to \$300,000,000 you will have upwards of \$500,000,000 of national bank notes; that with the greenbacks will give the country \$800,000,000 of paper money, which with the gold will give \$1,000,000,000 of circulation besides the coin which is now hoarded, and will leave its hidden places upon the resumption of specie payments and flow into the channels of commerce. The great burden of specie payments thus will be thrown upon the banks, because the paper money of the banks will be almost twice as much as the greenbacks, although the fact that there are greenbacks and national bank notes will have a tendency to keep TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO RESUME

THE VALUE RETWEEN THE TWO UNIFORM, one acting as a sort of balance wheel to the other, and in the end will give the country the best system of finance that any nation has ever had. The objections urged against the national banking system are specious and not tair. The charge that they are monopolies is no more true of banks than any other business requiring capital because, as I have already said, banking is just as free as any other business.

But it is objected, again, that banks receive interest upon the bonds deposited for circulation. This is true, but the bonds are the debt of the nation, and, if not owned by banks would be owned by other parties, and of course the Government therefore loses nothing by paying interest on its bonds in the hands of one class of holders instead of another, because whenever the Government can pay its bonds it is under no obligation to the banks not to do so. But for whose benefit are the bonds deposited in the Treasury of the United States? I answer THE VALUE BETWEEN THE TWO UNIFORM,

FOR THE SECURITY AND BENEFIT of the note-boiler. Before a bank note is issued to any corporation a deposit of United States bonds is received as collateral security for the bill-holder or the man who has in possession a national bank note. The deposit of the Government bond is really in the interest of the people, because the circulation given by the Gouernment is only ninety per cent, of the bonds deposited. And before the bonds are again delivered to a bank it must pay to the United States the amount of its circulation in greenbacks or national bank notes. Hence, whatever the fate of the bank may be, the bank note holder has abse-

THE BANKS PAY ABOUT \$10,000,000

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to the various States in which they are located as a tax upon their business. Here in Mauch Chunk alone there is paid annually \$6,500 tax into the State Treasury, which is more than all the tax on real estate for State purposes in this county. The truth is, the Republican party in Pennsylvania has relieved real estate from taxation for State purposes. The national banks, in addition to what I have said, are the unpaid agents of the Government for the purposes of redemption and irrulation.

Now what possible benefit could there be to the business; man, farmer, merchant, mechanic and laborer by a destruction of the national banking system? It has answered the best purposes, and has gained the country a uniform currency, which has appreciated in value ever since the close of the war. The purchasing power of a paper dollar is certainly greater now when its value is 55 cents than it was when the premium on gold was 50 cents, and the value of the note was but 40 cents, and certainly if the policy of the Republican party prevails the promises of the Government will not only be worth 85 cents on the dollar in gold, but really 100 cents. There is no proposition

FOR IMMEDIATE SPECIE PAYMENTS. FOR IMMEDIATE SPECIE PAYMENTS.

really 100 cents. There is no proposition

FOR IMMEDIATE SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The day fixed is yet more than three years distant, much further off than the Democratic members of the last Congress from Pennsylvania proposed, who, to a man, wanted to fix the day for resumption on July 4, 1876. If the country cannot resumption on July 4, 1876. If the country cannot resumption on July 4, 1876. If the country cannot resumption that will leave universal destruction in its train. My friends, the country is not suffering to day for the want of money. I may be in debt and need money, and such may be the case with some of you, but there is more money in the country to-day ier legitimate business purposes than in 1872, (one of the most properous business years the country has known, or the year 1873, when the railroad panie swept over the country. There is a plethora of money in New York and the great commercial centres, begging for investment at from two to fear per cent interest per annum. No legitimate business to-day is embarrassed for the want of money if proper security can be furnished by the parties desiring, and this is a universal law at all times, teat the begrower must secure the lender. There is no contraction of the currency, and I instance the fact that the people at Lenighton have recently organized a bank, upon a capital of \$50,000, and the same thing has been done at Sistington, and may be done in any other community in the country. The people of Lehighton thought they needed a bank and banking capital, and they found there was no impediment in their way, but a Republican Congress had opened the doors wide for them, and thus the currency for business purposes has been increased \$50,000 in Carbon county.

Management of His Case in Vermont-More

About Benton.

From the Montpeller (Vt.) Argus and Pairlot, Oct. 14.)

"Charles E. Arnold, esq., son of Hon. David Arnold, of Londonderry, for some years in the office of Hon. H. E. Stoughton, of Bellows Falls, and now connected with Hon. E. W. Stoughton in the practice of law in New York city, came to Montralies on the Monday night average train to Montpelier on the Monday night express train, to look after the case of that one of the alleged Barre bank robbers known as George Miles, for whom Mr. Arnold used to do law business when he was trading in Westmoreland, N. H., as Geo. White, which is his real name. Mr. Arnold says that his client is not a man of wealth, as is the impression hereabouts, but that if he gives ball it will have to be put in by his friends in Westminster and vicinity. This he claims will make it necessary for him to appear for trial, as to pay the ball would impoverish all those friends and relatives. This is Mr. Arnold's view of the matter, which differs very materially from that of the officers who arrested White alias Miles, who think they know what they are about. At the officers who arrested White alias Miles, who think they know what they are about. At the coming in of court on Wednesday morning, Mr. Arnold made an application to Judge Redfield for a reduction of bail from the \$20,000 at which it had been fixed. This application he supported by amdavits of Dr. Sasts, a New York physician, that White alias Miles was afflicted with kidney disease, which made confinement dangerous to his life. Also the affidavit of the prisoner, his wife, T. P. Somerville, esq., and Charles Merriam, showing him not to be a man of wealth, as is claimed by the State, and that his only exportantions for bail were as we have stated above. Judge Redfield took the papers, and the decision of the court has not yet been announced.

"Mr. Somerville, the New York lawyer, who was here before in this case of While alias Miles, was the attorney for Benton, the Washington safe burglar, employed by the Ring' at the National Capital to break open the safe in the District attorney's office, who undoubtedly got Benton released on straw bail. White is also alleged to have also been engaged in that putup' safe breaking, and if he is released on bail here, the question is whether the District of Columbia or the National Treasury will have to suffer the loss of the \$120,000. His triends boast that he has a 'pull' that will save him from punishment, no matter what crime he commits: and it would undoubtedly be unpleasant for many prominent persons enjoying the highest favor at the White House if he should tell what he knows of that safe burglary conspiracy."

The concluding sentence of the above is insufferably stilly. We should all be glad in Washington to know what he has to say.

Commission, has engaged Mr. Alexander Star-buck, of Waitham, Massachusetts, to prepare a treatise on the whale fishery of the country for the Centennial systems.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. EROM THE CHARMED BOURNE

OF THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION JANNEY AND HIS REPORT FOUND IN PAYING QUANTITIES

A Bold Robbery in Providence Island - Arrest of Some Noted Forgers-Marine Disasters.

Black Hills. CHEVENNE Oct. 16.—Professor Walter P. Jan-ney, Chief of the Geologists' Expedition of the Black Hills, and assistants returned here to-day, having spent five months in the Hills, and mad quite a thorough examination of the whole country, and mapped it from Bellefourche to the south fork of Cheyenne river report; gold fields extending festy miles north from Harney's Peak and twenty miles wide, that contain gold in quan-tities that will pay from \$3 to \$5 per day to the man, and that there are bars on numbers of streams that will pay much more than that. Wa-ter supplies are ample for working purposes, and fully sufficient to carry water from the top of most of the bars and allow the tailings to be readily disposed of. The gold is coarse, scale good, and easily separated from the gravel and sand. The easily separated from the gravel and sand. The Professor has with him an ounce of coarse gold that two men obtained on Spring creek, with ten hours labor. An assay of this gold shows it to be 940, worth \$12.43 coin to the ounce. Professor Janney corroborates Gen. Custer's report of the Hills, and says that they will support thousands of miners when the Government opens them to settlement. The valleys are all adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canyons to stock raising. The rain fall is plentiful, and timber abundant. His official report will be made from New York, probably before Congress meets.

Senator Bayard 3peaks in Raleigh. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16.—Senator Thomas F. Bayard was serenaded to-night at the Yarborough house. He was introduced by Mayor Manly to a large and enthusiastic crowd. He did not enter into partisan politics, but asked the people of North Carolina in 1876 to act upon the principle that party trickery was not politics, but that duty to country was next to devotion to God. He wanted the men of the South united— God. He wanted the men of the South united-not for Southern prependerance or Southern con-trol, but to secure the first great principle of a happy Union—the equality of the Stater. He urged the people of North Carolina to cultivate good-will between the sections, and hoped the people of all the States would do likewise. He concluded amidst great cheering. He was es-corted to the depot by music and the two military companies of the city, the route being illumin-ated by bonières.

An. Atrocious Murder NEW YORK, Oct. 16,-An evening paper of this city publishes the following: Through gentle-men who arrived to-day from St. Pierre, the French colony in British North America, intelli, gence has been received of a most terrible series of assassinations. In a single night, and for the purpose of robbery, a whole family, consisting of an aged man, a millionaire named Francoise De L. wife and two sons and daughter.) and one Tolquet. which and two sons and daughter, and one toque, the keeper of their villa, were found murdered on the morning of the 5th, or late on the night of the 4th instant, at Mr. De L. Escale's mansion, situated about half a mile outside of the town of St. Pierre. Mr. De L. Escale never had the custom of depositing his money in banks, and it is therefore certain that the burgiars and assassins have secured an enormous booty.

Suit for a Wardrobe. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16 .- The suit of Alice Noise against Albert D. Brown, to recover the value of her wardrobe, which he took from her at averded in her aver for \$1,887.16. A suit for a breach of precision of marriage and seduction is gending between the same parties, in which it is alleged that Brown induced the girl to leave her home in Princeton under a promise of marriage, they going to Brazil, and afterwards to England, whence he sent her home promises to follow and

Innocuous Matches-The Figure told a thrilling story the other day about a wicked cook who tried to poison a whole family by boiling a box of matches in the soup. Stung by remorse, she confessed her crime as soon as the soup was eaten, and a doctor was summoned post-haste. He found the family well, but quite alarmed. "Did you use Government matches," he inquired of the weeping culprit. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Then there is no danger, whatever; there is not enough phosphorus en a whole box of their matches to poison a fly."

The Small Boy's Diary. A correspondent of the Jewish Messenger says: The small boy sharpened his pencil and wrote the adventures of the day. The diary was passed the adventures of the day. The diary was passed around, and we admired the graphic description of sea life couched in sentences like these: "June 18, Very Huff. June 14, Ruffer to-day. June 18, To-day we went 91 nots. It is still very ruff. June 17, There were not many at dinner to-day, and I liked the plums. June 19, I didn't keep a diary yesterday. Ma said it was the plums. 94 nots to-day.

French Fun-French Fun.

Mile. Q., of the Falais Reyal theatre, said to Hyacinth: "Gracious, but I have a coid. What do you do when you have a cold?" "I," said Hyacinth, "I cough." In the billiard saloon he found that his adversary was too much for him. He said, "Let us try a new thing; let us blindfold each one an eye and I bet I will beat." The other man consented, for he was confident of his skill, but he lost. With the bandage his opponent played as well as without, for he was blind in one eye.

New York, Oct. 17.—Philip Schnelling, John E. Hail and Emma Waters were brought up at the Second district police court to-day, charged with forgery. They obtained from Clark & Sons, bankers, of this city, \$500 in American currency for Canadian bills, and it was subsequently ascerticed that these bills were obtained in Canada. for Canadian Dils, and it was subsequently accor-tained that these bills were obtained in Canada on forged letters of credit on the Bank of British North America of Montreal. The forgeries were perpetrated ten days ago, and this country and the Canadas are flooded with them. Lively Fracas in Tennessee.

Lively Fracas in Tennessee.

Memphis, Oct. 16.—A special dispatch from Senatobia, Miss., to the Appeal, says a fatal affray occurred there to night between Colonel J. H. Cooke, a prominent merchant of this place, and B. McHenry. Several shots were fired by both parties, McHenry firing the first one, which severely, if not mortally wounded Colonel Cooke, who then drew a knife and cut McHenry several times, killing him almost instantly. The cause of the dimentity is said to have been a political quarrel.

### Fight Between Boys.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 17.—A party of boys playing ball near St. Joseph's orphan asylum, on Clark avenue, near Fifteenth street, this atternoon got into trouble with the boys of the asylum, and there was a general battle between them, in which stone and other missiles were freely used which stone and other missies were freely used during the melee. John Duffy, a boy about ser-enteen years of age, was hit on the head with a piece of coal thrown by Michael Hanlehan, one of the orpnans, and had his skull badly fractured from the effects, and died in a few moments. Han-lehan was arrested.

Whisky Suits Instituted-

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Suits have been instituted in the United States District Court agains Gar-land Binsberg for removing distilled spirits upon which revenue tax had not been paid. The damwhich revenue tax had not obed paid. The damages claimed are two hundred thousand dollars. Also against Alfred Bevis and E. B. Fraser on the same charge. The damages claimed are six hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Also against S. Bernecker and B. H. Engelke on the same charge. The damages claimed are eighty thousand dollars.

The German Catholic Association-BALTIMORE, Oct. 17 .- The German Roma Catholic Central Association, now holding their second anniversary, attended Solemn High Mass in a body at St. Michael's church, this city, this morning. There were delegates present from Philadelphia, Buffalo, Syracuse and Fort Wayne, and a large number of the Baltimore sections. The association will hold a business meeting to-morrow.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Oct. 17.—David Hall, of Lewistown, Pa., who has been here two weeks, an employee at the Cumberland steel works, an employee at the Cumbertand steel works, while in a state of intoxication this morning, was run over by an express train on the Baltimore and Obio railroad and instantly killed. He was twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The official vote of Ham CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The official vote of Hamilton county gives the following Republican majorities on the State ticket, the ballots for members of the Legislature being not yet counted: Hayes, Governor, 1,205; Young, Lieutenant Governor, 2,251; Williams, Auditor, 1,372; Millikea, Treasurer, 803; Little, Attorney General, 1,377; McIlvaine, Judge Supreme Court, 1,144; Thatcher, member Board of Public Works, 1,378.

## Nashville Races.

last day of the Albion Jockey Club fall meeting. The attendancewas very large, and the track heavy on account of rain. The meeting has been a success, and wound up with a fox hunt, in which about one hundred ladies and gentlemen partici-pated. The first race was for the Luick's hotel pated. The first race was for the Luick's hotel stakes, mile heats, and was won by Sue Wynn, George Grahan second and Katie third; time 1:45 and 1:54. The second race was for a club purse of \$200, mile heats, best three in five. Sallie Gardner won in three straight heats, beating Bradesman. The third race was for a consolation purse of \$150, mile heats. The race was won by Phthias in two straight heats, beating Redman second and Newbern third. Summer Rose was fourth and Seebree fifth in the first heat, and both were distanced in the second heat. Untarar and Ida Love were distanced in the first heat. Time 1:47 and 1:454.

PINLICOTRACES.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—The annual fall meeting of the Maryland Joekey Club commences on Tuesday and continues four days. McDaniel's, McGrath's, Bowie's, Sanford's, Lorillard's, Belmont's, Chamberlain's, Grimstead's, Clabaugh, Doswell & Cammack's and other well-known stables are represented by a number of their best horses. The principal events are, for the first day, the famous Diric stakes, for which there are 73 nominations; second day, the trial steeple chase; third day, the Bowie stakes, four-mile heats; fourth day, grand steeple chase and Breckenridge stakes.

YALE COLLEGE REGATTA. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 18.—The Yale fall regatta took place to-day on Lake Saltonstall. The shell race was won by the Law school; the single s ut race by H. Livingston, of class of '77, and the barge race by the crew of class of '77.

Marine Disasters. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The signal service observer at Sandy Hook reports that the brig J. Leighton, that went ashore on the 8th instant, is a total wreck. The signal service observer at Sandy Hook reports that the schooner Ocean Pearl, Capt. B. Wilbur, from New York for Mar-tinique, West Indies, is still ashore inside the Hook. Tennage, one hundred and twenty-five; crew of eight all told; cargo, wheat.

Bold Robbery. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17 .- About one o'clock this morning two men broke into the house of Dwight Tyler in Griswold, Conn., placed a pistol to his head, and compelled him to give up his money. The robbers stole a team, but were pur-sued to Hope Village, R. I., where they left the tesm and disappeared.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—There was a killing frost last night, which probably did some damage to the late cotton in the bottoms. Burer, to take place in November.

HAYANA, Oct. 18—Four steamers have arrived here recently with reinforcements for the Spanish army. The government is draiting horses to mount the recruits. The epizootic in a mild form is prevalent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Umatilia Indians have driven off the workmen on the Nevada and Northern telegraph extension, threatening to kill them if they continued the work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Bishop Littleioin sailed

them if they continued the work.

Nkw York, Oct. 15.—Bishop Littlejoin sailed for Europe to-day. His mission is to inspect American Episcopal churches in Europe, under appointment of the presiding bishop of the Episcopal churches of the United States.

Nkw ORIKANS, Oct. 16.—There was frost on the Jackson railroad last night, within fifty miles of this city. The weather is quite cool here. There was also frost last night as far south as Pascagouls, and yellow fever there is reported dying out.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The Union League to-night, by a vote of 644 year, to 451 mays, sustained the action of the committee of sixty-two in refusing to inderse four Republican candidates for city offices. The ballotting lasted two days, closing to-night at ten o'clock. MILFORD, PA., Oct. 16.—A terribie tornado, ac-companied by heavy bursts of rain, passed over this village and immediate vicinity between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, outbuildings upturned, win-dows broken in, &c. The storm lasted thirty min-utes.

PANAMA, Oct. 9.-The Indians surprised and

PANAMA, Oct. 9.—The Indians surprised and attacked canobo gatherers on the Chugungue, in Darien, killing over fitty, and dispersing the ectire camp, some eight hundred. This is a death-blow to the rubber rathering in Darien, and cuts off the Isthmus supply to the market. Panama will suffer heavily.

Washinoton, Oct. 17.—The signal service observer at Cape May reports the following: The schooners David Collios and Chimo, reported wrecked near Townsend's inlet on the 4th instant, have gone to pieces. The storm of yesterday broke up the latter.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The first snow storm of the sesson in this section occurred lastinght. Snow fell at Cochecton, on the Eric railroad, growing heavier further west. At Suquehanna, Pennsylvania, it was five inches deep. A severe gale also visited this section last night, uprooting trees and damaging some buildings.

New York, Oct. 17.—At Hackettstown, New Jersey, yesterday morning James Riker shot and killed his two sons, aged six and ten years, and shot at his wife, but missed his aim. He then shot himself in the head, but the wound is not serious. Riker was arrested. Domestic troubles led to the crime.

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 16.—The trial of Arthur Davis and his wife for the murder of Miss Gliman was brought to a close to-day. The jury, after an absence of one hour and forty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against both. The prisoners were then sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday. St hof December. The court, in passing sentence, held out no hopes of mercy.

New York, Oct. 16.—A meeting of prohibitionists was held here this evening, when the following nominations for State officers were made: Secretary of State, George B. Dusseberry: Comptroller, Alphonso Hopkins; Attorney General, Ely T. Marsh; Treasurer, Stephen B. Ayres; State Engineer and Surveyor, George A. Dudley; Canal Commissioner, Ira Bell; State Prison Inspector, J. B. Gibbs.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The delication by hot of the principals in the duel which took place

Canal Commissioner, Ira Beil; State Prison Inspector, J. B. Gibbs.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Major John N. Edwards, one of the principals in the duel which took place in Winnebage county, Illinois, about a month ago, was arrested to day under Missouri State law for sending a challenge, and was released on his personal recognizance to appear and enter into bonds on Monday. It is stated that Major Foster, the other principal, the seconds and the surgeons have also been indicted.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—Twenty-three years ago a schooner laden with whisky, lying in the Hasin river, at Menroe, Mich., was carried into Lake Erie by the fee and sunk. For several weeks past a party of wreckers, from Cheago, have been searching that vicinity, and now claim to have found the schooner. The vessel is in twenty-three feet of water, and the wreckers expect to recover the cargo, which is valued at \$110,000 or \$200,000.

MUNICH, Oct. 16.—The Bavarian ministry have resigned. resigned.

Berlin, Oct. 16,—The complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is rheumatism.

Santander, Gct. 17.—Sixteen hundred and ten soldiers embarked at this port to-day for Cuba. ROME, Oct. 17.—The newly-appointed Cardinal Nobili Vitelleschi is dead. King Victor Emanuel has arrived at Milan. LONDON, Oct. 18, 6:30 a. m.—The Times' special dispatch from Berlin says Khokand remains occupied by the Russians, and will probably be annexed to Russia.

London, Oct. 18, 6 a. m.—The Times this morning has a special from Raguss announcing that the Turks have crossed the Austrain border, and now menace the village of Erseg. Troops have been sent thither.

been sent thither.

Rown, Oct. 18.—It is asserted that, in consequence of the Pope's intercession, the Emperor of Germany has remitted one year of Cardinal Ledochowski's term of imprisonment for resisting the Prussian ecclesisatical laws, and that a full pardon will probably follow.

London, Oct 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette, this evening, publishes a special telegram from Berlin, stating that negotiations with the great Powers are in progress for the purpose of demanding from Turkey a guarantee for payment in full of the interest debt after five years. LONDON, Cot. 18, 6:20 a.m.—The Times has a special from Berlin saying that Russia has commanded the Polish proprietors in the provinces of Wilns, Grodna, Koona, Winsk and Vitepak to sell their farms to Russian tenants, the Government fixing the price. This completes the impoverishment of the Polish nobility. LORDON, Oct. 18, 5 a. m.—The Eche this morning announces that the Pondora returned because, when at Feel Sound, within twenty miles of King William's Island, she encourered impenetratio lor, and it was feared she would be frozen in. Those on board the Pendora discovered the graves of three of Sir John Franklin's men on Beachy Island.

Madrid, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that Don Carlos has dismissed from his service Generals Borregaray, Mendin, Velasco and Mannovejo. The Imperial says that Cardinal Simeoni, the Pepai nuncio, has demanded that the Bishop of Leo d'Urgel, against whom criminal charges are pending, shall be allowed to come to Madrid.

rid.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 17.—The steamer Pandora, nited out by Lady Franklin, has returned to Spithead. She brings a letter, which Captain Nares deposited at Carey islands. The Alert and the Discovery arrived there on the 27th of July, and left again for Smith's Sound. They left Upensk on the 22d of July, and Cape York on the 25th of July. The season was a very open one, and there was every prospect of attaining a high altitude. All were well.

# LABSING, lowa, Oct. 16.—A fire last night de-stroyed the Waverly House and barn, with their contents. Loss, \$12,000; insured.

ALLEGHANY, Oct. 18.—A fire this morning in Senrick's furniture warehouse caused damage to the extent of \$20,000; fully insured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch to the Jeurasi from Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, says the residence of N. K. Fairbank, of Chicago, was burned this morning. The loss is from \$30,000 to \$40,000; fully insured.

ORDAR RAFIDS, IOWA, Oct. 18.—This morning the three-story brick building occupied by Messrs. Devondorf & Mann, dry goods dealers; A. Churchill & Son, hardware, and D. Hallowell, produce, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$12,000; haured.

### BLOW YE THE TRUMPET!

THE WASHINGTON PULPITS YESTERDAY THE SERMON IN ST. DOMINIC'S MISSION

Sabbath-School Services - Universa Day of Prayer-Capitol Hill Baptist Mission-A Day of Great Interest in Religious Circles.

EMPLES OF THE SOUL AND JERUSALEN

Foundry Church-Sermon by Dr. Cleveland The Rev. H. A. Cleveland, paster of the Foundry church, preached twice yesterday, in the morning on the "Need of a Revival," and in the afternoon on the "Human co-operating with the Divine." Last evening Dr. Cleveland preached from the text, Philippians II:12 13—"Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for the feed which worketh in you both the will and it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

to do of his good pleasure."

These words, he said, set forth the doctrines of divine grace and human agency, and their province in working out their salvation. In the light of them they discovered that God did not forsake them. They discovered that God did not do all for them, but having endowed them with certain powers he invited them to co-operate with him, and that this whole business of their salvation required.

of divine and human forces. There were blessings that God bestowed upon them without condition; there were others that he based upon their seal in obtaining them. They could have earn by raising it. God gave them bread; he worked in them. He gave them salvation as he gave them bread. He worked in them the will to do, and they worked out that salgation. God worked in them by the power of truth. The truth, in some particulars, worked out salvation.

By his truth he showed them everywhere that vice was weakness, and that virtue was strength. He worked in men toward salvation by the presence and energy of his good spirit.

The second element in their salvation—the human element. When the human o-operated with the divine the human and the divine would both increase. The first thing was to resolutely determine to undertake all God assigned to them in working out salvation. The absence of this deep and mighty resolution was one of the chief hisdrances to the advancement of God's kingdom.

The next human condition of their salvation.

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The next human condition of their salvation
was their vigorously entering upon the work itself. The sublime end of life could not be obtained without purpose deep and mighty. Having the high intention to work out their salvation,
they should work it out. That night God was
knocking at the door of each man's soul, and
wanted to come in.

Their salvation was awaiting their own endeavor. God's Spirit and truth had contributed
mightly in them during the last weeks to will
and to do. No one knew to what extent God had
of late been moving in their hearts.

There was never a time such as the present.
All God's whited fields for the harvest were
spread out before them.

In conclusion, he extended an earnest invitation
to his hearers to unite with him in prayer.

to his hearers to unite with him in prayer. Waugh M. E. Church-Sermon by Rev. Richard Yesterday morning Rev. Richard Norris, after reading selections from the 32d chapter of Exedus, and the 12th chapter of Romans, preached from

the text, "Who is on the Lord's side:" Exodus

Highly memorable was the occasion on which Highly memorable was the occasion on which Moses uttered these words. God intimated that he was about to send destruction upon the children of Israel. And judge Moses' surprise, on coming down from the Mount, after receiving the tables, to see the children of Israel dancing, and singing around the golden calf.

Moses went, and standing in the gate, said: "Who is en the Lord's side, come out and buckle on his sword, and stay the rebellious men." The question asked by Moses may still be asked, not that the people are about to be destroyed, but that those who are on the Lord's side may could that these who are on the Lord's side may continued that the second sec that thee who are acout to the destroyed, out that those who are on the Lord's side may come out and show themselves. Now, my hearers, this is a good cause. Satan is opposed to God's cause especially, and he has succeeded in drawing men into all kinds of sin. Any in favor of idelatry are in opposition to God; all who are not identified with God's cause are in opposition to it. All who are not for God are also opposed to his cause.

All who are not for God are also opposed to his cause.

What is implied by being on the Lord's side? It is the enlistment for life in the cause of Christ. This must be voluntary. God does not coerce anybody on his side, and he never will compet anybody to; it must be voluntary. This enlistment implies submission to the conditions of his cause, and faith in God as his leader. They who are on the Lord's side are not ashamed to make a public avowal of it, and it is more than this; it implies a holy and devoted life; they observe his laws and statutes; an evidence of being on the Lord's side is a willingness to suffer and make a sarrifice for Christ. And why should we be on the Lord's side is a willingness to suffer and make a sarrifice for Christ. And why should we be on the Lord's side: Because it will certainly finally triumph, and because it is a personal cause, for we know we have a short time to live. A fearful thought it is that all who oppose the cause of Christ will certainly perish. Who is on the Lord's side is the question to be asked. All who are opposed to Jesus come and be saved.

The Mission of the Dominican Fathers.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Dom-inic's church yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock; celebrant, Rev. Father McKenna, the leader of Father Sheridan. As was announced in our issue of Saturday, the Rev. Father Daly, associated with Father McKenna in the present mission, delivered a discourse on the divinity of the Church in teaching the nations, taking for his text the Gospal of St. John, xile. His sermon was a very powerful and convincing one. He quoted numerous citations to sustain the arguments which he advanced to prove the authority of the Catholic Church on this point, and fairly carried his hearers with him throughout his whole discourse. This effort of Father Daly is acknowledged by all who heard him to be the fixest of all of the grand discourses in the series that he has preached during the mission. To accommodate the great number who have desired to obtain a printed copy of this sermon, a pamphlet containing a stemographic report of it will be issued on Tuesday, together with reports of Father Daly's discourses on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last on the subject of confession, at a price within the reach of all. The music was of an excellent quality.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the crowds again gathered in the church, and the attendance was even greater than in the morning. It is estimated that there were nearly three thousand present. Hundreds who were unable to find standing room in the immense church were turned away.

Father McKenna delivered an eloquent discourse on "The real presence of Christ in the Eucharist," taking for his text St. John, vi:18. The Vesper services, closing with the benediction, were celebrated by Rev. Father Daly will preach on the subject of "The Holy Communion Practically Considered." This will be the last week of the mission, and the programme of exercises will be similar to that of last week, closing with the Papal benediction at the Vesper service next Sunday.

Second Baptist (Navy Yard) Church.

Second Baptist (Navy Yard) Church-Rev. Mr. Ingersoil, pastor of this church, preached last evening from ist Peter, il:5: "We also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house." We have in the text a comparison of the people addressed with Solomon's temple and with the temple of the spiritual kingdom. Solowith the temple of the spiritual kingdom. Solimon's temple was built upon a firm foundation—we may suppose upon the very rock. So we may say deeply and firmly laid is the foundation of the temple of the spiritual kingdom—even upon the rock Jesus Christ. Many have been the attempts to everthrow it. There should be great care as to the foundation, as all through time there has been building upon wise men, upon sages, upon philosophers. But where are the structures? For except we build upon the prophets and Aposties, Christ Jesus being himself the chief, corser-stone, we build in vain.

So the temple was built of materials already prepared. In the spiritual kingdom every stone must be prepared by conversion, else we are defacing and injuring instead of building up. When the temple is composed of those who are born into the kingdom it becomes strong and substantial. No temple can live on earth for a very long time not thus built.

The temple was the dwelling place of God. He met his people there. He came there in clouds of glory. The glory of the temple is from those therein. So the spiritual temple here on earth, which the churches are, is nothing if God dwells not in it. As soon as he is permitted to depart this temple becomes like the temple of old—sow a den of thieves; now dust.

Year in and year out, in the old temple, the

The Christian Church - Sermon by its New

Paster.

Rev. Mr. Power, paster of the Christian church, on Verment avenue, between N and O streets, is a man of sound ideas, and a man who preaches the pure, unadulterated Gospel. His sermon yesterday morning was characteristic. It was not, however, calculated to please some of our modern church-goers, who believe that the Lord has chosen a very few persons for his favorites, and that he gives especial attention to the prayers of those few in preference to petitions of the balance professing his name. Neither was it calculated protessing his name. Neither was it calculated to please those who think it the duty of a very few Christians to take entire charge of the work of leading sinners to the Saviour. The text was from John, iv:35—"Say ye not ye, there are yet four months and then cometh the harvest," Act. It was a plan, practical common sense sermon, and

one which could not fail to benefit those who heard it. The subject was a personal effort. Mr. Power is a finent and pleasant speaker. His manner is that of a man who believes what he says, and his earnestness renders each word effective. Although a comparatively young man, and although he has but recently been called here, he has already endeared himself to the people, and is rapidly building up this church, which had considerably degenerated white without a pastor. One of the most striking portions of the sermon was a severe hil on the excitement which is being created by

moody and sanker
on their visit to this country. Mr. Power said:
"If it were not such a solemn subject, it would
be exceedingly ludicrous to see the whole Church
of America lying flat on its back, and making no
effort of itself, but continually shouting, Moody
and Sankey, Moody and Sankey, Moody and
Sankey! What is needed is individual effort, in,
dividual consecration and individual work. The
Lord has not selected Moody and Sankey to do all
his work in the present generation. He requires
each one who loves him to do his share. It cannot
be otherwise."

Israel Bethel Sunday School.

The Sabbath school-room of Israel African Methodist Episcopal Bethel church was filled yesterday afternoon with a large audience to listen to an address by Mr. S. P. Smith, of Howard Univarsity, on the need and uses of Sabbath schools. The speaker spoke at some length on his subject, and was followed by Mr. J. E. Bruce, who read an essay on the characteristics of the Christian, written by Miss Fannie Costin. He also read a paper, the subject being "The Deity." which was highly complimented. Miss Bruce read an interesting essay, ontitled "Advice to Young Men." It was evident, from the composition, that she understood her subject, for she gave practical advice which young men will do well to follow. Yesterday being a day of prayer throughout the world, the teachers of the Sanday school assembled in the evening at 8 o'clock in Bethel hall for the purpose of giving thanks to the Almighty. versity, on the need and uses of Sabbath schools.

### NO COLOR LINE.

Meeting of the Colored Republicans of King William's County, Virginia. At a meeting of the colored Republicans of King William's county, Va., at Mechaniciville, on the 30th of September, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

party is the civil and political equality of all men. Shorn of this, and the colored man of the South becomes the victim of those who would oppress him. Whereas a most perpicious and unwise attempt

Whereas a most pernicious and unwise attempt was made in the colored convention which assembled in the city of Richmond on the 19th day of August last to induce that body to pass resolutions declaring it inexpedient for colored men to support any but their own race for office; and whereas it becomes the duty of all men who are opposed to proscription on account of race to manifest their opposition to such a doctrine; therefore be it

opposed to prescription on account of race to manifest their opposition to such a doctrine; therefore be it Resolved. That we denounce the authors and supporters of those resolutions as unworthy the confidence of Republicans, and will not support any man for office who gives countenance to such destructive sentiments.

Resolved, That the interests of both races are identical, and that the attempt to array class against class is unrepublican in principle, and would result in lasting damage to the colored race.

Resolved, That wisdom, experience, honesty and fidelity to our political faith should be the only test to claim our support, regardless of race. Resolved, That the thanks of the colored men of the South are due to the noble white men of both sections, who fought for their freedom, and have since maintained the rights of our people, and that the colored man who fails to be grateful for his increased liberties and privileges, secured through them, is recreant to the most selemn obligations ever imposed upen humanity.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to The National Resoundance.

PERSONAL-

Pocahontas's veritable portrait has been for The personal fiend of the New York Herald h The American Minister to Portugal has re

urned to his post.

Mrs. Lander's new play is entitled "Eige

Carl Schurz's lecture for the coming season "Centennial Thoughts." Senator Charles W. Jones and family, Florida are quartered at the Imperial.

James Gordon Bennett is going to build a new and costly house at Newport. Colonel J. Holmes Grover, manager of the Frayne Shylock is rehabilitated by Temple Bar, and is ade out to be a very respectable old banker. General Stewart L. Woodford, greatly distin-guished in the Ohio campaign, is at Wormley's.

Mr. Frank Mayo, the actor, has given \$50 to-Senator Boutwell, in a lecture on Abraham Lincoln, classed Mr. Lincoln with the first orators

Bret Harte has just finished his new play. It Free Harte has just maished his new play. It presents another phase of life from that exhibited in "The Gilded Age."

Henry Clay's family carriage will be exhibited at the Centennial. It is in the possession of a citizen of Lexington, Ky.

J. B. Gough's animated recitation of his new leading above the singularity of a man's commit.

lecture shows the singularity of a man's commit-ting his "Blunders" to memory.

Wm. Cushing, the youngest brother of Caleb Cushing, died at Newburyport, Mass., Friday, of consumption, at the age of fifty-two. Mrs. E. H. Tubman has presented to the Campbellite Society, of Augusta, Ga., a magnificent church edifice, having the tallest spire in the South, and costing her nearly \$70,000.

Colonel W. R. Holloway, one of the new owners

of the Indianapolis Journal, is the postmaster of the city and a brother-in-law of Senator Morton. He has been proprietor of the same paper once before. Hon. Benjamin Moran, American Minister at Lisbon, is slowly recovering from the fatigue and excitement resulting from the wreck of the steamer in which he took passage from Lisbon to Liverpool.

Mr. Wylie, the noted checker player, has just finished a trial of his powers at Rutland, Vermont, where he won one hundred and fifty-seven games and lost only one. Twenty-four gameswere drawn.

The Berlin bookseller, Herr Muller, whose fire tenor voice has at times been heard in concerts, has been engaged for the Royal opera at Berlin, and is to make his first appearance as Florestan in "Fidelio" King Kalakana has appointed Dr. Thomas J. Turner, United States army, to be Knight Com-panion of the Royal Order of Kamehamsha I. This is the physician who attended him in Wash-ington last winter.

afternoon lectures, and it was opened last Sunday of Mr. James T. Fields. He is to be fullowed by Messrs. Carl Schurz, Bayard Taylor, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Bret Harte. The dedication of the Poe monument at Baiti-

The dedication of the Poe monument at Baltimore has been postponed until the 28th inst. The
cause of the delay is the contemplated removal of
Poe's remains and the monument to some more
conspicuous site in Westminster cametery than
the one now occupied.

This week, at Corcoran's Art Gallery, a meeting in memorism of Horatio Stone will be held.
Tom D. Jones, the cidest sculptor in this city, will
preside, and Major Robert J. Stevens will deliver
the principal address. The meeting will be attended by ladies and gentlemen.

The Hon. Horatio King, who has been travelterview with ex-President Thiers, at Onchy, re-cently. He describes him as a short, thickset man, with a large head, healthy in appearance, though troubled a good deal with bronchitis. He manifested much interest in American affairs, and was well informed respecting our public men.

men.

The Rutland correspondent of the Montpelier Argus and Patriot (Vt.) in noticing the marriage of Col. George A. Merrill's daughter to Mr. L. W. Reddington, says: "At the reception there were very few, if any, mule drivers or canal boat dock cleaners present. The presents were numerous, beautiful, and in many instances very valuable. Everybody wishes the pair good luck, and a cocktail in the morning if the hair pulls." What is the crasy fellow talking about.

Ex-Governor Seymour wrote as follows in a let-Ex-Governor Seymour wrote as follows in a letter declining an invitation to attend the Georgia State Fair: "In five years from this time the census will show our numbers to be more than dity millions. The day, then, is dawning when the lands of the South will be greatly fifted up in value. I have given much time and thought to the agricultural condition of the United States. I have traveled extensively, and I have examined with care into the industrial interests of all sections, and I am confident that hereafter the South will get a large and growing share of those who are seeking new homes either from Europe or from the older States of the Unico. This flood-tide will bear with it wealth and varied industries. I pray for the day when the South shall be prosperous in all its pursits, for until fit is so there can be no assured pervading weifars in other sections of our Union."

Willard's.—C. R. Hutchinson. New York; Edwin A. Pue, Philadeiphia; H. H. Ware, New York; F. F. Randolph, St. Louis, Mo.; C. P. Monight, J. F. Hetrick, Pennsylvania; John Daie, Hoston; J. U. C. Whaley, Pennsylvania; C. Allen and wife, Chechnatt, Ohio; F. H. Seibert, Brookly: Hos. S. A. Mackey, Pennsylvania; Hon. G. L. Fort, Illinois.

Imperiel.—A. R. Loomis, H. P. Keily, New York; Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Solly, Baltimore; John Pierson, New York; James Massy, Philadelphis; Earl W. Johnson, Hoston; J. T. Haley, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. O. Darnell, Buffalo; Hugh Mailon, Utlea.

Wormley's.—Edwin H. Abbot. Boston, Stewart HOTEL ARRIVALS.